

## AMERICAN ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN SOCIAL LIFE

Mrs. David Jayne Hill Makes Flying Trip to Boost a Boy Violinist.

### NEW YORK SUBWAY PRAISED

Chamber of Commerce Dinner Without Diplomatic Participants by Mischance.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
BERLIN, March 30.—The engagement is announced of Miss Dorothy Letts of New York to Oberleutnant Goedeke of the German War College. The wedding will take place in October.

Mrs. David Jayne Hill, wife of the former American Ambassador, paid a flying visit to Berlin this week to act as an impresario for Daniel Melas, a Russian boy violinist and pupil of Carl Flesch. Mrs. Hill has succeeded in interesting wealthy Germans in the boy, who will make his debut with the Philharmonic Orchestra in October. Dr. and Mrs. Hill are living in an apartment in Paris, where they are giving dinners and entertaining.

The famous conductor Felix Weingartner has lost his case against the Kaiser. He sued his Majesty as King of Prussia for the annulment of his contract with the Berlin Royal Opera, which is the Kaiser's personal property. The contract forbids Weingartner from giving concerts in the next five years within sixteen kilometers of the capital. Herr Weingartner is not discouraged and has found a way to circumvent the Imperial restriction. He has arranged for a series of concerts in a Fürstentum Forest village, twenty kilometers from Berlin, whither special trains will bring audiences to hear him.

Prof. Engel, the transportation expert, publishes a book praising the New York subway in which he asserts that the Interborough tube makes the Berlin subway look like thirty cents. He says the trains in New York travel at the rate of fifty miles an hour, while those in Berlin go only twelve. He contends that this will give a fair idea of the difference in speed at which the two peoples move. A New Yorker, he says, is four and a half times livelier than a Berliner.

A Parliamentary paper just issued describes a scheme for the electrification of the Berlin passenger railways. The work will take four and a half years and will cost more than \$30,000,000. The fares, which are now the cheapest in the world, will be raised. The projectors estimate that they will be able to run forty trains an hour when the roads have been electrified, instead of twenty-four as at present.

Some criticism has been heard over the failure of Mr. Lehmann, the American Ambassador, to attend the banquet at Hamburg given by the American Chamber of Commerce of Berlin to its Hamburg members. The explanation (given is that Mr. Lehmann had a previous engagement with a German host, which he was unable to avoid fulfilling an account of the punctiliousness of Germans in such matters. German sensitiveness in this regard was emphasized when Charles Magnus Tower, then the American Ambassador, was called to account by a nobleman for postponing a date at which he was to dine at the latter's house in order to take dinner with Prince von Bülow, at that time the Imperial Chancellor.

Alexander M. Thacker, the American Consul-General here, was unable to go to Hamburg, also while Robert P. Skinner, the Consul-General at the latter place, was obliged to go to London on the night of the dinner to attend the Librarian conference.

### MAETERLINCK A BOXER.

Belgian Poet Has Suddenly Developed Enthusiasm for the "Manly Art."

NICE, March 25.—Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian poet, has suddenly become a passionate devotee of the "manly art" of boxing, now in the course of full revival in France.

After reading all that French writers have been saying of late in favor of the sport, and personally witnessing Carpenter's triumph over Sullivan, the author of "The Blue Bird" has become an enthusiastic adherent of the Continental movement in favor of boxing, is taking lessons from a professional and is having a private ring installed in the Villa des Abellies, his new home in Nice.

This is all the more unexpected as Maeterlinck nearly ten years ago, published a "Biology of the Sword," wherein he proclaimed the vast superiority of the "delicate and graceful French art of fencing" over boxing, of which he said "it only brings blind brute force into play by means of vulgar gestures and often with repulsive effects."

He now declares there is no more efficient and healthier muscular exercise than punching, and none which requires as much more suppleness, promptness of action and genuine pluck. He is preparing an essay on the subject which will probably, under his wonderful pen, vie with the most brilliant passages of Lord Byron's memoirs describing the struggles of the athletes.

One day last week Maeterlinck was seen in a well known American bar here. The poet did not seem at home there, and after staring about for a little while beckoned to Carpenter, with whom he had come, and poet and pugilist drove away together. One who had recognized the distinguished visitor told the barkeeper who he was. The barkeeper did not seem impressed and merely remarked that whoever he was he had not bought a drink.

### WHY ONE WIFE IS ENOUGH.

Chinese View of Matrimony in the Occidental World.

LONDON, March 21.—A Swedish woman missionary, writing from China to her friends in Europe, gives the Chinese explanation for Occidental monogamy. She relates that she visited a mandarin's family and that the Chinese ladies examined her very closely and finally were horrified at the size of her feet.

"You can walk and run like a man!" said one Chinese lady.

"Of course," replied the visitor.

"You are no doubt as strong as a man!" said another Chinese.

"I hope so."

"And no man could give you a thrashing, not even if you were married!"

"No, it would not be good for him if he tried it."

The mandarin's eight wives looked at each other and then the oldest said reflectively:

"Now I know why the foreign devil never has more than one wife—he is afraid."

## KING EDWARD AND A PENNY.

First One He Ever Handled—Royal Portrait on Bronze Coin.

LONDON, March 21.—Without taking into account his fellow monarchs there are many wealthier men in the world than the King of England, but it is doubtful if any one of them is unfamiliar with even the smallest coin in his national currency. Yet the late King Edward confessed on one occasion that he had never actually held a penny in his hand.

It came about in this way. Some one asked the King his opinion as to the likeness of himself on the copper coin of the realm. The King then replied that he had seen his features on gold and silver but had never actually handled a penny. One was then produced for his inspection and he remarked that he thought the likeness was flattering.

As a matter of fact, a good likeness of neither King Edward nor of King George is found on a penny. It was otherwise with the bronze coinage of Queen Victoria. The sculptor who executed the statue of Queen Victoria which the people of Nice have erected in memory of her found a late Victorian penny very useful as a model when he was reproducing her features, and those who have seen the statue, including members of her family, pronounce it to be an excellent likeness.

## WHO ARE THE "THE'S"? THAT IS A PROBLEM

Even the Editor of "Burke's Landed Gentry" Can't Say for Certain.

LONDON, March 23.—"Who are the 'The's'?" This is the question asked by the editor of "Burke's Landed Gentry," and no one should be better qualified to answer it than he.

The elusiveness of "The," of course is used to indicate the headship or chieftainship of a tribe or clan. In England the title has never existed. In Wales it has died. But in Scotland and Ireland says the editor of Burke's, the craving for this old designation is an obsession.

There is an old Scottish saying that in Scotland there are but three "The's," The Chisholm, The Mackintosh and The Devil. To-day there is much dispute as to who the Chisholm is, while the claimants to The chieftainship of Clan Chattan are legion.

In Ireland the position is clearer, for the right to chieftainship was not hereditary, but elective, though the expert admits that "this legal principle of the Irish was much tempered by informality of election, assassination, warfare and self-assertion." When Henry VIII. established English law the right of election ceased to exist.

Most of the chiefs, one by one, were made peers, and except possibly in one or two cases the tribal title of "The" was discontinued. Little was heard of it again until the latter half of the eighteenth century. With the exception of The McDermot and The O'Connor Done, both of which have been recognized constantly by the Crown, nothing, says the editor of "Burke's," in the nature of real proof of right can be offered in substantiation of any of them. Still for Ireland he admits the following list, which he regards as practically complete:

The Knight of Glyn The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell	The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell The O'Connell
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But in Scotland the appointment of a commission to inquire into the "Who's Who" of the "The's" is declared to be necessary. There has been a terrible mixup. The principle of primogeniture has supplanted that of election, and the editor asks "what legal authority is there to justify the assumption that the hereditary owner of the lands or peerage because of his inheritance had a right to what had previously been obtainable only by election, that right being the right of chieftainship, the right to rule those who elected him to do so?"

While waiting for a badly wanted authoritative pronouncement the editor of "Burke's" puts forward the following list of tribal titles for Scotland:

The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor The MacCallum Mor	Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron Chief of Clan Cameron
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### ROMAN CEMENT UNMATCHED.

Far Better Than Any Modern Product, an English Expert Declares.

LONDON, March 23.—Twenty square feet of the Roman wall at Caerwent has been demolished by a natural movement of the soil. An accident of this kind seems to be the only thing that in the natural course of events can really damage a Roman wall, of which there are several hundred miles still standing in England. An expert at the London Museum says that the secret of their permanence is the cement.

"We do not know the method of its composition, but it is far sounder than any modern cement," he declares. "Indeed when some part of such a wall has to be dislodged it is necessary to use dynamite."

"All we know is that pounded tile is a considerable element in the cement. For the rest, Roman walls are built with stone and tile from a concrete bottom."

"The finest specimen in England is the wall which crosses Northumberland from about Newcastle to Carlisle, keeping along the ridges of a series of small hills which fall sheer to the north. The facing of this wall is still in admirable preservation in most parts, and where the heavy stone has broken away you can see the interior mass of rubble and cement which form the stuffing."

"The Caerwent fall seems to have been the breaking away of a length of the facing. One may practically say that Roman walls are absolutely enduring, except for the slipping of the surface. Nothing touches the cement; it is harder than the stone itself as a rule. But when the subsoil gets moist and loosens, disasters to the walls are natural accidents."

J. P. Morgan Plans Motor Trip.

**Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.**  
ROME, March 30.—J. Pierpont Morgan, the New York banker, has decided to shorten his stay here. He plans now to leave on April 3 or 4 and to motor to Perugia, Florence and Venice.

Mr. Morgan visited Mrs. Baldwin, and today Count Gluckstein, the King's master of ceremonies, called and left a card.



## VALUE OF AIRSHIPS IN WAR STILL UNCERTAIN

French Expert Warns His Countrymen Not to Expect Too Much From Them.

### COAL STRIKE AND THE ARMY

New Rules for Privat-Doctos in Germany—Corot's Picture and Millet's Household Bills.

LONDON, March 23.—A French expert, in speaking of the value of the existing forms of aeroplanes for military purposes, warns his countrymen to preserve a sense of proportion. The nation, in a spirit of patriotism, is inclined to put an exaggerated estimate on the services which aeroplanes can render in war, he declares.

He recalls the enthusiasm for the mitrailleuse before 1870, which alone was thought capable of winning a battle. When the war came and the mitrailleuse was found insufficient to make up for the other shortcomings of the French army an exaggerated reaction set in and the gun was pronounced useless. The result was that for thirty years Franco lagged behind other nations in the development of this weapon.

That a similar fate does not befall the aeroplane is the warning offered to the French. Experts generally agree that for serviceable reconnaissance the aeroplane should carry one or two passengers besides the pilot. This was one of the reasons for which the Ministry of War insisted that all the aeroplanes taking part in the military competition of last year should carry besides their pilot a weight of 600 pounds.

In this competition seven out of thirty-one aeroplanes entered succeeded in reaching the final test, and eventually the prizes were awarded to two monoplanes and one biplane. The results of this competition as generally known appear conclusive. The machines proved themselves capable of flying 300 kilometers at a speed of over fifty miles an hour carrying a weight of 600 pounds.

None the less it is doubtful whether it would be good policy to build many machines of this type. With their great speed their weight proved to be a most serious obstacle in landing, and success in the competition depended far more on the pilot than on the aeroplane. It was necessary either to land at a great speed, when the machine was almost certain to capsize, or else to slacken speed to such an extent that the weight of the aeroplanes caused it to fall with a crash to the ground.

Heavy aeroplanes which will alone be capable of carrying two passengers will only be possible when some new landing system has been invented which will not demand such extraordinary skill from the pilot.

On February 4 Capt. Le Maguet of the French Colonial Artillery, a licensed aviator, fell and was killed in an aeroplane accident. His brother, Dr. Le Maguet, who is a medical officer in the reserves, has just written to Col. Hirschauer to say that he too has just received his baptism of air and is delighted to have done so.

"One desire," he adds, "is left to me—to take the place my loved young brother has left vacant in the aviators' corps. This dream will come to pass, if God grants me life, in some months. If my position as officer of the reserves is an obstacle to my becoming one of your men, I am ready to resign to enter your corps as a simple sapper."

However favorably things go in connection with the coal strike, the people of England will be reminded of it in various curious and generally unpleasant ways for many months to come. The War Office will feel its consequences acutely in August.

The railroad companies have been making their men take their annual vacation during this period of enforced rest. This will seriously prejudice the summer training of the territorial forces. Something like 30 per cent. of the territorials are in the service of the railroad companies, and they have in past years made their summer vacations coincide with the training period.

Having had their vacations now, these men in most cases will be unable to attend camp, and many regiments will have to turn up with numbers far below the usual average. Such a position is particularly unfortunate this year, when Lord Haldane, the Minister of War, is making strenuous but not very successful efforts to bring the territorials up to their established strength.

On the other hand, industrial depression resulting from the strike will probably make recruiting for the regular army bricker than usual, and should the regulars within the course of the next week or so be wanted for protective work in the coalfields the territorials, who are already under notice, will be available more readily for garrison duty.

German university circles are discussing an edict of the Minister of Education relating to the system of auxiliary university teachers known as privat-docents. The Minister has decided that a man shall cease to be a privat-docent when he fails to exercise teaching functions for four academic terms without explanation of official permission, or when he accepts employment outside his University.

The custom hitherto prevailing of conferring the title professor on a privat-docent who has exercised his functions for ten years is to be dropped. At present there are 135 medical and 130 philosophical privat-docents attached to the University of Berlin.

Formerly a student could become a privat-docent by simply taking his degree. Subsequently he had to be officially nominated, while present regulations require the writing of a special scientific thesis and a test lecture, with oral examination, before the authorities. Up to 1898 the privat-docents were subject to the various faculties of the universities, but that year a law was passed transferring them to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. German university professors are freely recruited from the ranks of the privat-docents.

The following story of Whistler, though not new, has not perhaps been told quite so often as many others. When the artist was living in the Latin Quarter in Paris his youth a friend took him to task for his idleness.

"Why don't you pitch in and paint something?" said the friend. "Pretty soon your money will be all gone and those three rolls of canvas will still be standing empty there behind the door, just as they have been standing for the last six weeks!"

Whistler, as he lay on the bed smoking his pipe, answered lazily: "But you see, as there's nothing on the canvas I can tell it."

A French paper gives the following anecdote of Corot. M. Perier, brother of the former French President, M. Camille Perier, was a close friend of the great Barbizon painter. One day—it was a Sunday—when he was visiting the artist's studio he grew enthusiastic over a figure painting that Corot was at work on, for on Sundays Corot devoted himself to figure subjects.

"That is my distraction," he used to say. M. Perier determined to acquire this plot to let him, as his modesty would only allow him to rank as a landscape painter.

"All right," said Corot at last, "you may have the canvas, but on one condition, you must pay in exchange for it the butcher's and baker's bills of my friend Millet." M. Perier agreed to this unusual price, and with the painter went to find the two shopkeepers. The baker's bill came to \$4,400 and the other to \$4,800, for the bills had been running for twelve years. So M. Perier's Corot cost him \$9,200.

"What a stroke of business!" commented the artist. "My picture was hardly worth \$300!"

Good stories should not be dissected, but analysis of this one seems to show that the Millet household spent at least a dollar a day at the baker's and over a dollar a day at the butcher's, which seems excessive at the French prices of those days.

## SEES YELLOW PERIL IN NEXT MARATHON RACE

Shall Jirrikshamen and Chair Coolies Compete With White Athletes?

### THE COURSE IN SWEDEN.

Use of Oxygen Gas by Competitors Suggested—Plans for Olympic Games at Stockholm.

LONDON, March 23.—The Marathon race at Stockholm this year will not be a straightaway run from point to point, but about twelve miles out and back over the same road. The course starts at the stadium and goes almost due north to the village of Solentuna and home again.

According to present plans the competitors will make two circuits of the stadium track at starting before going out into the road. At the finish they will only have to do a fraction of a lap in the arena. The course on the whole is a good road, running the entire way through open and practically wild country, and some hills which, especially toward the finish, will be trying enough.

There is little difference in elevation between Solentuna and the stadium, but both are higher than the intermediate country. The runners, therefore, will find the course generally downhill at starting; then there is a level stretch in the middle section, with bits of uphill work again toward the turning point. Coming home the process will be the same, downhill first, then level, and uphill again; and it is some of these last slopes, none of them very steep and mostly short, which are going to test the staying qualities of the competitors.

Almost immediately on leaving the stadium the road goes into wild country. Then follows a bit of winding woodland road, where for some half mile the pines nearly meet overhead, giving a welcome shade if the day should be hot. Then the course swings into the open and runs close by the edge of the arm of the sea.

A sharp turn to the left reveals another stretch of woodland country, after which the water is again close by, but now on the right. The road here dips steeply and for three-quarters of a mile runs through an avenue of well grown elms, with branches meeting above. Beyond this comes a wide expanse of open moorland.

The general tendency of the route from this point onward is upward, and soon the village of Solentuna comes into sight. Near the village church is the turning point.

Every mile of the route is attractive. The change of scene and air, of open space and shade, ought to be helpful to the runners. Nowhere does it pass through anything like a town or village. It has no sidewalks. It is in places, at this wet season of the year, heavy and in others stony, but this will doubtless be attended to and a good sound surface should easily be made throughout. It is wide enough, and nothing would be more convenient for spectators than the gentle slopes, dotted with trees, which border most of the way.

The Times correspondent, writing from Stockholm, says that in the Marathon race it is expected that the performances will be above the level of former years.

"The entry list will be very full," he says. "This is true of the sports in general, for besides the countries which are usually represented entries have been received from new directions, as from China for gymnastics and from Turkey for the wrestling. For the Marathon race there is an entry from Japan. And these new competitors open up questions of some perplexity."

"It is, of course, not to be assumed that any entries will be improper, but there is some uncertainty as to how the definition of an amateur is to be applied to other than white peoples. Would, for instance, a Jirrikshamen be a proper competitor in the Marathon race? There seems to be nothing to bar his status as an amateur."

"In rowing, it is true, a professional waterman or ferryman is not an amateur. That has been so ruled; and it would seem as if the avocation of a Jirrikshamen or chair coolie bore about the same relation to long distance pedestrianism as ferrying or plying a boat for hire bears to rowing or sculling. The analogy, however, has not been crystallized into regulation, presumably because the possibility of its necessity has not risen. Let it again be said that no suggestion is intended that any present entry is improper, or that any such entry is in sight or may be expected in the future. But it is evident that the thing is attaining a wider scope with each Olympic meet."

"We have recently had evidence in other than Olympic fields how the triumph of a representative of a colored race over a white man in an athletic contest may have far reaching political effect. The map of the world changes rapidly nowadays; new States come into being and new peoples push for recognition as participants in the civilization of the West. The Olympic arena offers a field wherein these claims can be pressed easily and to great advantage; but it would be idle to pretend that our standards of sporting ethics and of amateurship mean the same thing when stated in terms of some of the Eastern peoples."

"Is the arena to be thrown open to all the world? Or will it be necessary to do what one may hear urged here any day—namely to restrict the Olympic games to the white nations, with specific exceptions in favor of others whom it may seem desirable to invite to join us? The question is one which reaches beyond the athletic world and involves considerations of politics and of statesmanship."

Prof. Ray Lankester makes the following suggestion for the Marathon race: "The competitors in the Marathon race at Stockholm will (presumably) be allowed to consume refreshments as they run. Such was the case when the race took place in London. Will you allow me to ask the authorities of the Olympic games to be held at Stockholm to state in your columns whether a competitor will be allowed to breathe (as he runs) oxygen gas from a bag carried by him? It would be extremely interesting to see whether such 'breathing' in of material assistance to the runner, and as oxygen gas is not a drug, but as natural an article of consumption as water, there seems to be no reason why a runner should be disqualified for refreshing himself with it as he may with water or soup."

### SOCIALISM IN PRACTICE.

In Germany Its Power Is Used Against Shopkeepers and Others.

BERLIN, March 21.—That German Social Democracy is not only a political power but also has great influence in other directions is easily conceivable when its three-quarters of a million of enrolled members, its three million of political sympathizers and its first rate organization are remembered.

Many thousands of saloon keepers, grocers and small tradesmen of every sort are dependent on socialist favor, and on the other hand may readily owe their ruin to Socialist boycott. The latest form of Socialist enterprise is forcing the owners of houses in which Socialists live to subscribe to the party's organ.

The houses are frequently owned by men who have built them with borrowed money and whose ability to pay the interest depends on having their flats occupied. It is now charged that if the landlord in such cases refuses to subscribe to the paper he is put on the black list, his flats remain unlet and he is in danger of being ruined.

## ANGRY LONDON STRAPHANGERS



During the prevailing coal strike abroad the stern rule always enforced against carrying over a limited number of passengers on tram cars was broken by permission of the Board of Trade. Londoners scowled and murmured over a condition that would only have caused a subway straphanger in New York to laugh.